

REMARKS

The present application includes pending claims 1, 3-4, and 8-28. Claims 8-16 have been withdrawn. Claims 1, 3-4, and 17-26 have been rejected, while claims 27 and 28 have been allowed. It is respectfully submitted that the pending claims define allowable subject matter.

Claims 1 and 17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 6,234,051 ("Bareggi"). Claims 3 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bareggi in view of United States Patent No. 5,574,104 (Kolycheck). Claims 18, 20, and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 4,403,533 (Cox) in view of Kolycheck and United States Patent No. 6,050,167 (Wilhite). Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cox in view of Kolycheck, Wilhite and United States Patent No. 5,820,006 (Turner). Claims 21-24 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cox in view of Kolycheck, Wilhite, and Bareggi. The Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections at least for the reasons set forth previously during prosecution, and for the reasons set forth hereafter.

The Applicants first turn to the rejection of claims 1 and 17 as being anticipated by Bareggi, which discloses a "manual or powered **screwing** tool comprising a body to which is coupled one of different removable inserts and a sensor for detection of torque...." *See* Bareggi at Abstract (emphasis added). In particular, Bareggi "relates to tools used for controlled tightening of mechanical members, typically **screwed**." *Id.* at column 1, lines 5-6 (emphasis added). "[T]he term **screwing device** is used for simplicity of exposition in its broad general sense of device designed to acts on a mechanical member to **turn it**." *Id.* at column 1, lines 16-18 (emphasis added).

Bareggi, as noted above, discloses a tool used for screwing mechanical members. For example, Bareggi states the following:

The general purpose of the present invention is to provide a **screwing tool** which can be coupled to a plurality of inserts making up a member for engagement with mechanical members and in which the tool operating parameters can be influenced by the specific insert coupled to the tool which would be reliable, low in cost and not limit the choice and variation of the inserts to be used.

Id. at column 2, lines 4-11 (emphasis added).

Figure 1 of Bareggi shows the screwing tool.

FIG. 1 shows a manually operated dynamometric wrench for **screwing screws or nuts** and consisting of a grippable body 10 on which is mounted a housing 11 designed to contain a data processing unit.

Id. at column 2, lines 56-59 (emphasis added).

To the arm 10 can be connected removably and alternatively connectable inserts 20, 20' and 20'' of which the insert 20' is shown mounted and the other two replaceable are shown in exploded view.

Id. at column 3, lines 8-11.

In the memory normally provided in the tag there can be written characters or a string of characters which identify it and with which can be associated in an amply detailed manner the characteristics of the mechanical member to be **screwed by means of the insert**

and which depend on the configuration of the insert and hence supply to the screwing tool processing unit adequate data for determination of all the necessary parameters with which the screwer operation to be performed with that insert must comply.

Id. at column 3, lines 38-47 (emphasis added).

Overall, Bareggi discloses a screwing tool having replaceable inserts 20, 20', and 20'', which are all used in screwing operations. Bareggi, however, does not teach, nor suggest, a "separating device for separating edge portions from a glass panel," as recited in claim 1. In particular, Bareggi does not teach, nor suggest, a "slotted plate having upper and lower panel engaging surfaces defining a recess of approximately the same width and thickness as said glass panel to be separated." The insert 20'' of Bareggi is configured to engage a screw, bolt, or the like, but is not configured to engage a glass panel. Even if the insert 20'' was configured to engage a glass panel, it clearly does not have "upper and lower panel engaging surfaces defining a recess of **approximately the same width and thickness** as said glass panel to be separated." Again, the insert 20'' is sized to engage a screw or bolt, but clearly does not have a recess that is approximately the same width and thickness as a glass panel to be separated. At least for these reasons, the Applicants respectfully submit that Bareggi does not anticipate claim 1 of the present application, or the claims that depend therefrom. Thus, the Applicants respectfully submit that these claims should be in condition for allowance.

Claim 17 recites the following: "The separating device of claim 1, wherein the force applied to said handle is applied in a **linear** manner." Bareggi teaches away from this limitation. As shown above, Bareggi is directed to a "screwing device." "[T]he term screwing device is used for simplicity of exposition in its broad general sense of device designed to act on a

mechanical member to **turn it.**” *Id.* at column 1, lines 16-18. As such, Bareggi teaches away from applying a force in a “linear manner.” Thus, at least for this reason, Bareggi does not anticipate claim 17.

The Applicants now turn to the rejection of claims 3 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bareggi in view of Kolycheck. The Applicants respectfully submit that claims 3 and 4 should be in condition for allowance, at least for the reasons set forth above.

Next, the Applicants turn to the rejection of claims 18, 20, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cox in view of Kolycheck and Wilhite. “The field of art to which [Cox] pertains is that of reinforced **elastic material**, particularly to the aligning and cutting of an elongate web of such a material into multiple strips.” *See Cox* at column 1, lines 5-8 (emphasis added). That is, Cox relates to a system and method of assembling radial tires.

In the method for aligning and slitting an elongate web or reinforced **elastic material** into parallel strips, the improvement includes the steps of aligning the web relative to either its longitudinal center line or one of its edges; keeping the web in a generally flat condition during the aligning step; and restraining the advancing means against lateral movement during the slitting step.

Id. at column 2, lines 36-42 (emphasis added). Notably, Cox does not relate to, nor does it teach or suggest, “a system configured to facilitate separating edge portions for a **glass panel**, in which the **glass panel** floats above a layer of electrostatic dissipative material.” Further, Kolycheck does not teach, nor suggest, this limitation either. Instead, Kolycheck is related to an electrostatic dissipative polymeric composition. Further, Wilhite relates to a “saw table gauge block.” *See Wilhite* at Abstract. The saw table of Wilhite is used to saw wood, and other such materials, but

is not suitable for separating edge portions of a glass panel. Thus, Cox, Kolycheck, or Wilhite, alone, or in combination with one another, do not teach, nor suggest, separating glass panel material.

Overall, Cox, Kolycheck, and Wilhite, alone or in combination with one another, simply do not teach, nor suggest, “wherein gas is pumped through said channels **along the underside of the glass panel such that the glass panel floats above said layer of electrostatic dissipative material,**” as recited in claim 18 of the present application. The Office Action asserts that “Cox teaches a vacuum 146 configured to hold the glass panel tightly.” *See* Office Action at page 6. Cox, however, simply does not teach, nor suggest, separating glass. Rather, it relates to separating “elastic material,” as discussed above.

If this rejection is maintained, the Applicants respectfully request a citation among these references as to where such a limitation is taught. This limitation is not found in the references. Thus, at least for this reason, claim 18, and the claims that depend therefrom, should be in condition for allowance. Further, there simply is nothing in any of the references that discloses a “vacuum configured to **hold the glass panel tightly against said layer of electrostatic dissipative material.**” Again, these references simply do not relate to separating glass. Nor do any of the references teach, or suggest, pumping nitrogen along an underside of a glass panel.

The Office Action also noted that “it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., pumping *pure* nitrogen) are not recited in the rejected claim(s).” *Id.* at page 6. The Applicants are confused by this statement considering that claim 20 specifically recites “wherein the gas is nitrogen.”

Appl. No. 09/691,368
Response Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
November 11, 2004

Moving on, the Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Cox, Kolycheck, Wilhite and Turner does not render claim 19 of the present application unpatentable, at least for the reasons discussed above and previously during prosecution.

Claims 21, 23-24 and 26 were rejected as being unpatentable over the combination of Cox, which relates to a slitter used for slitting elastic materials such as rubber; Kolycheck, which relates to an electrostatic dissipating additive (but does not teach, or suggest, any relevance in connection with a rubber slitter, or glass separating tool); Wilhite, which relates to a saw table gauge block that is not suitable for cutting glass; and Bareggi, which relates to a "screwing machine," which has no relevance to a glass separating tool. The Applicants respectfully submit that these claims should be in condition for allowance at least for the reasons discussed above.

In light of the above, the Applicants request reconsideration of the application and look forward to working with the Examiner to resolve any remaining issues in the application. If the Examiner has any questions or the Applicant can be of any assistance, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicants. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any necessary fees or credit any overpayment to Applicants' Deposit Account 07-0845.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 12, 2004

By  _____

Joseph M. Butscher
Reg. No. 48,326
Attorney for Applicants

McANDREWS, HELD & MALLOY, LTD.
500 West Madison Street, 34th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60661
Telephone: (312) 775-8000
Facsimile: (312) 775 - 8100